

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: It has been my intention, ever since the appearance of Mr. G. W. EVELL'S late paper on *Spiritualism*, to notice briefly, and in a friendly spirit, some of the views advanced by that gentleman. Allow me a brief paper in your columns to examine, for the sake of science, the portions of his late interesting paper as I may think more particularly deserving of notice.

Philosophers of the present age are naturally divided into two great classes—*Spiritualists* and *Materialists*. The former, just at the present moment, seem to be in the ascendant, at least in this country, while the latter preponderate in Europe. Your learned correspondent, Mr. G. W. Evelleth, seems to belong to the category of *Materialists*, since he endeavors to materialize intellectual operations. He distinctly maintains "that intellectual operations do arise in material changes," leaving it to be inferred that "material changes" are the first in the order of sequence; or that some material change in the tissues of the body must take place before an intellectual operation can follow.

This is simply an announcement of the old doctrine of the French and English philosophers, that mind is dependent on matter, if not indeed a mere property of product of it.

The immense importance of the bearing of such philosophy as this upon the sacred cause of religion, morality, and consequently on liberty, makes it necessary to examine well its data. It is unnecessary to show the destructive effect of such philosophy on religion, morality, and liberty, since this has been so often, and so eloquently, and so demonstratively done; we shall therefore only attempt to expose its errors and weak points.

Mr. Evelleth advances his theory of intellectual operations as a corollary from some observations made on the subject by Prof. Draper. Prof. Draper, however, is specific as to his own views regarding this question; for he says: "Do not now misapprehend what I say. I would not have you suppose that intellectual operations arise in material changes. The fact I am pointing out is, that in the action of the mind on external things chemical changes intervene." [Lecture on *Phosphorus*, 1847.] In reply to this Mr. Evelleth observes: "I am so material as to take a step in advance of the idea presented above, and maintain that intellectual operations do arise in material changes." He further adds that Prof. Draper "takes this same step, perhaps unwittingly." We do not so understand Prof. Draper's language. Mr. Evelleth's theory explains the proof by which we acquire a conception of the form, color, &c. of a rose, as follows: Light reflected from the rose falls upon the retina, "its nerve globules are oxidized," as Prof. Draper observes, "by the arterial blood," and the *phosphorus* immediately follows as consequence of such oxidation.

No such idea of the origin of the conception of external objects is maintained by the language of Prof. Draper. He admits only that certain material changes, as oxidation, elevation of temperature, &c., intervene between an object and its perception by the mind; but not that these changes create the mental operation of perception, as is clear from the quotations we have made above. It is simply saying that the mind cannot take cognizance of external objects without the intervention of some material medium, in a proper condition to allow the impression to be transmitted—a theory to which we are not fully prepared to subscribe. We are no advocates of the old Aristotelian philosophy, and can form no clear idea of a "conception" being conducted along some merely physical medium, from one person to another, as Mr. Evelleth conceives it possible. A conception is an intellectual product of the mind, and cannot be said to be transmitted along some material medium, like a bale of cotton along a railroad track.

All ideas are essentially immaterial, and have nothing in common with materiality. Thought is not transmitted, but is endowed with the property of instantaneity, whereby it is independent of all media, and of time and space, now finding itself, without effort, in the most distant regions of space, and then again taking cognizance of objects near at hand.

Mr. Evelleth's attempt to explain certain phenomena of mesmerism, the movements of tables, "spiritual rappings," &c. is exceedingly fanciful, to say the least of it. He speaks of the possibility of "muscular action, sound, undulations, &c. being conveyed, so as to cause the lifting of tables, the ringing of bells, and the tuning of the strings of a guitar." Does he conceive muscular action to be a thing independent of muscles, which can be separated from them, and conducted along certain ethereal media from place to place? And is sound, too, something that can be abstracted from the undulations producing it, and conducted along, like a materiality, so as to produce "rappings" whenever and wherever required? This, I frankly confess, transcends all my philosophy, and is so perfectly abstract and ethereal that I cannot comprehend it.

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WASHINGTON, JULY 6, 1858.

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RESOURCES AND SETTLEMENTS OF AMERICA.

By CAPT. McKINNEY, R. N.

The Atlantic is now so completely bridged by the magnificent steamers of Cunard and Collins that a voyage across the ocean has become a mere pleasure trip. As I have never seen a great ocean liner, I propose to give a sailor's experience of the voyage to New York by a Cunard steamer, the "America," and a return voyage to Liverpool by the Collins vessel, the "Baltic."

At 11 A. M. on the 10th July, 1852, I found myself and luggage on board the steamer at the place of embarkation at Liverpool, and in a few minutes was conveyed alongside the Cunard vessel "America." The passengers who crowded the deck of the little tug were anxiously scanning every thing about them, and no doubt speculating on the characters of those with whom they were to be so closely packed up for the next ten days.

The passengers by a transatlantic mail steamer are of a mixed character. Commerce, travel, and the most numerous class, as the great manufacturing houses in England have discovered that Brother Jonathan is, after all, one of our best customers.

Although every arrangement in the "America" was substantial and good, and the captain an experienced and able officer, there was a degree of pompous mystery in the arrangements of the vessel very much in contrast with the Yankee steamers. For instance, it was impossible to get the ship's daily run or any information of her position. If a passenger ventured to ask a question from one of the officers, he met with a sudden reply. A part of the upper deck was denied to the passengers, unless a special friend of the officers. These trifles added a certain degree of restraint, and a topic of conversation amongst the American passengers, who could not see the contrast thus applied to the universal and social equality and attention in Yankee vessels.

The "America," although one of the oldest and slowest of the Cunard line, is a very good vessel. Upon starting from Liverpool, deck laden with cargo and coal, she made eight and a half miles per hour, which gradually increased to ten and a half, as the ship's speed increased. The engine, which was a compound of the horizontal and vertical, was a fine specimen of the art of the engineer. The engine performed their work faithfully, and the ship was a fine specimen of the art of the engineer.

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IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that public sales will be held at the undermentioned places, to wit:

At the land office at MINNAPOLIS, on Monday, the 24th day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following-named townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Townships forty-four and forty-five, of range four, fractional townships forty-four and forty-five, of range five, and section thirty-one, on the main land of township fifty-one, of range five. Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range six. Townships forty-five, forty-six, and forty-seven, of range seven. Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range eight. Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range nine. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range ten. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range eleven. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range twelve. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range thirteen. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range fourteen. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range fifteen. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range sixteen. Townships forty-five and fifty, of range seventeen. 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